

Gas dynamic simulation of the star-planet interaction using a binary star model

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2012

Abstract

We have performed numerical simulations of the interaction between “hot Jupiter” planet and gas of the stellar wind using numerical code developed for investigations of binary stars. With this code we have modeled the structure of the gaseous flow in the system HD 209458. The results have been used to explain observations of this system performed with the COS instrument on-board the HST.

The observation of a “hot Jupiter” planet HD 209458b were carried out using the COS spectrograph mounted aboard HST [1]. The results showed that the investigated spectral absorption lines (of CII, Si III) obtained as the difference of the stellar spectra in the transition and out of it have a non-trivial double-peaked shape. The distance between the peaks is about 20 km/s and for the carbon line it is clearly seen that the peaks are asymmetric.

To reveal physical processes that can lead to formation of such spectral lines we performed gas dynamic simulations of the interaction between a planet and stellar wind. Since the planet is pretty close to the host star ($10.1 R_{sun}$), the orbital velocity of the planet is so high ($V=143$ km/s) that even in a case of a hot stellar wind with temperatures around 10^5 K the motion of the planet is supersonic. It is known that if a gravitating body or a body with an atmosphere moves with a supersonic velocity a bow-shock must occur. The matter of the stellar wind mixes with the matter of the atmosphere and

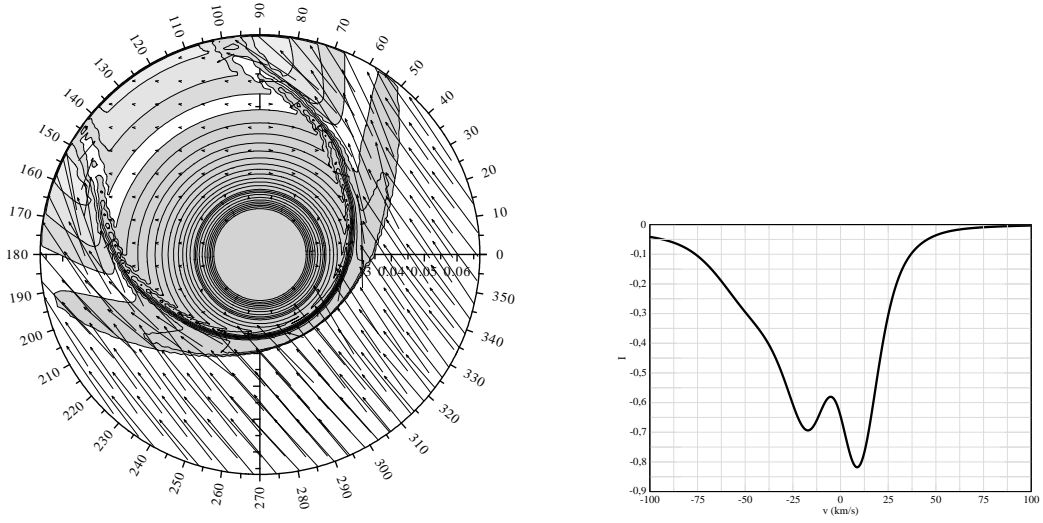


Figure 1: Density distribution and velocity vectors in the equatorial plane (left panel) and synthetic spectral line profile(right panel).

forms two streams moving in different directions from the head-on collision point. This motion can lead to occurrence of two peaks in observed spectral lines.

The model we have used for our numerical experiments is similar to that described in [2]. The flow structure in this model is described by a system of 3D equations of gravitational gas dynamics including non-adiabatic processes of the radiative heating and cooling. To obtain the numerical solution of this system we have used a Roe-Osher method [3–6] adapted to perform simulations using multiprocessor computers. We carried out our calculations in a cylindrical coordinate system with the origin in the center of mass of the planet. The size of the computational domain has been limited by 5 planet radii. The stellar wind was simulated through setting a constant inflow on the outer boundary of the computational domain. The matter of the stellar wind is considered as a neutral monatomic gas whose parameters are typical for the Solar wind, i.e.: $\rho = 1,4 \cdot 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $T = 7,3 \cdot 10^5 \text{ K}$, $V = 100 \text{ km/s}$ [7]. The planet atmosphere is set isothermal with $T_{pl} = 5000 \text{ K}$. Its number density has been determined using the barometric formula. The number density at the radius $R_{pl} = 1.4R_{Jup}$ has been set as $2 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$.

A shape of the line is determined by projections of the velocities of matter behind the bow shock wave onto the line of sight. In Fig.1 (right panel) we show synthetic absorption line profile calculated using our gas dynamic results. It is seen that the line has two distinguishable clearly asymmetric

peaks. The synthetic line profile has the same features as the observed one. Parameters of the line (peak position, their relative intensity and even their number) strongly depend on accepted parameters of the modeled stellar wind and atmosphere, and can vary in a wide range.

The presented model allows us to conclude that when analyzing observational properties of the atmosphere of a planet one must take into account gas dynamical processes caused by the interaction of the atmosphere and stellar wind. It is important to note that the considered model allows one to explain the existence of absorption lines of ions having high ionization potentials.

Acknowledgements. This work was supported by the Basic Research Program of the Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Foundation for Basic Research (projects 09-02-00064, 09-02-00993, 11-02-00076, 11-02-01248), Federal Targeted Program "Science and Science Education for Innovation in Russia 2009-2013".

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